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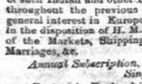

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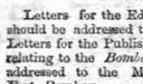

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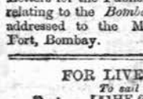

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Stories and Lessons in Arithmetic, with the first class Girls of Forlog. By author of "Stories and Catechisings on the Collects." Edited by the Revd. W. Jackson, M. A. Oxon, &c. 3 vols 8 12
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Violin Strings, per set 2 0
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A few of 100, 66, & 50 feet, very good quality Rs. 15, 10, & 7 8

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Thacker's Overland News, June 10 and 18..... Rs. 1 0
Home News, June 18..... ,, 0 8
Army and Navy Gazette, June 6 and 13..... ,, 1 4
Leamington Spa Courier, June 6 and 13..... ,, 1 4
The Queen, June 6 and 13..... ,, 1 4
The Illustrated Times, June 6 and 13..... ,, 1 0
The Illustrated London News, June 6 and 13..... ,, 1 4

25, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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LONDON.....The Bank of England.
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The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
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Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, upon the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March ; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Guzrin, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
,, 3 Do. .....2s. 0d. ,,
On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...fr. 2·56 cts. ,,
,, 3 Do. Do. .... ,, 2·53 ,, ,,
,, On Demand .... ,, 2·50 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Bonds for Deposits, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On demand..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 15th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	74 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	100 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	500	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Mazagon Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	3s. 26,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	6s. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,900 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	3s. 3,500 p.sh.
Kipinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjee Pittamber Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs.p. share	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Toorabs Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	....	104
" Loan 1855-56	.....	
" Loan 1861-62	.....	} 97½
" Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	.....	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	.....	" 240
Carolus	.....	" 300
Mexican Dollars	.....	" 225
German Crowns	.....	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	.....	" 208
Bar Silver	.....	" 106½
Gold Leaf	.....	" 10 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d.
(Seed)	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d.
To China	} No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Bhowuggur, (ready.)	" 485 to 490
New Goomawutee	" 450 to 455
New Compta	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawg ined	" 550 to 555
New Bengal and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veghvul	" 445 to 456
New Khandeish	" 430 to 435
New Porstchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 470 to 480
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)	32 to 33
Nigor	37 to 38
	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 14	Ottawa (s)	Beasley	China, &c.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Lord Raglan*, R. K. Pope, bound to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Inspulse*, for Moulmain.
Ship *Admiral Napier*, for Kurrachee and Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 14TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—51 pieces E. Twills, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.; Crustanjee Runjeer; 1 case English Apparels, J. Irwin; 35 chests Gum Arabic, 101 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.. Ebram Ramjee; 453 pieces Moye Teeth, 15 cwt., Khurtow Khimjee.

Conway.—2 cases Printed Books, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 packages Cloves, 120½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Shannon.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Jules, Siegfried and Co.; 220 packages Cloves, 268 cwt., Meerally Soomar.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—85 bales Cotton, 207½ cwt., Luckhmedass Hurriboy; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

John Lyon.—100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Empire of Peace.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Luckhmedass Hurribhoy.

Sea Queen.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Zuleika.—111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Luckhmedass Gopaldass; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Narrojee Sewjee.

Shard.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubildas.

Norah Creina.—206 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John, Clover and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jafarjee Golam Hossein; 60 bags Linseed, 90 cwt., 90 bags Gingelly Seed, 135 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Margaret Blois.—50 bales Cotton, 175½ cwt., Dorabjee Framjee.

Belle Isle.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Bacher Colall.

Contest.—1 case Sundries, Killick, Nixon and Co.

England.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon; 250 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Sirocco.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Ladhabhoy Poonsey; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Morning Light.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dorabjee Framjee.

Giles Malcolm.—51 bales Cotton, 122 cwt., Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—325 bags Sursee Seed, 487½ cwt., Rowchund Amoolnck.

Thetis.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—7 packages Senna Leaves, 16 cwt., Log and Brown.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 3, announced the arrivals of the *India*, Gray, from Moulmein 26th June; touched at Rangoon 28th June and Akyab 1st July; *Hooghly*, Vask, from Melbourne; *Queen of the Clyde*, (Captain's name illegible), from London 11th May; *Armenian*, Mitchell, from Penang 22nd June; *Beerton*, and *Australian*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 7, ship *Viscount Sandon*, Hughs, from Coconada 29th June.
Do. Ship *Barham*, Way, from Pondicherry 6th July.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Philips, Lieut., 33rd Regt., on private affairs, from Poona.
Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant, 33rd Regt., on private affairs, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Cave, Ensign W., 107th Foot, to join, to Lucknow.
Lamb, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon W., R. H. A., to join, at Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 14TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at half past six o'clock A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison :—
President.—Captain Weir, 103rd Regt.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and the Quarter Master 18th Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 13th July 1863.

Under instructions from Government, a Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the sick Horse Stables, Kirkee, on the 16th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining and reporting upon certain stallions arrived from England :—

President.—Colonel H. Forster, Commanding 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Members.—Major Graves, Commanding 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

The proceedings when closed to be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Committee dissolved.

Color-Serjeant Giffon, 33rd Foot, is appointed Serjeant Major, Colaba Sanitarium.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th July 1863.

Mr. John Brandon, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer, is allowed three months leave to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate, as per Government Resolution No. 750 dated 11th instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 10th July, the wife of Mr. G. Engel, of a son.

On the 8th July, at Dharwar, the wife of Lieut. H. B. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 15th instant.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 16th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR —JULY, 1863.

New Moon	Thursday	16h. 3m.	44.6m. A.M.
First Quarter	Friday	24h. 2h.	23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30h. 6h.	24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	10 55	11 13	
Thur.	16	Mars rises at 7.33.	5 32	6 39	11 33	11 52	
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 8.23.	5 32	6 39	0 9	0 31	
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 33	6 39	0 41	0 57	
Sun.	19	7th Sun. after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	1 13	1 29	
Mon.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	1 47	2 2	
Tues.	21	Daybreak at 4h 12m.	5 31	6 38	2 18	2 34	Date 13th July Time—6h. 1m. 00s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 15th.—Baonsaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.—Massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.

Thursday 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

Friday 17th.—Prasae Watts born, 1674.—Cawnpore retaken by General Havelock, 1857.

Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.

Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1869.

Monday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada 1811.—Treaty of Paaco, 1815.

Tuesday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 4
AGRA	July 7	LAHORE	July 4
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 23	MADRAS	July 8
BANGALORE	July 7	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 4	MERKUT	July 7
CALCUTTA	July 2	OUDH	June 30
CAPE of the Good,	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 23	SCINDE	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS, the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, has recently published a work on "Indian Epic Poetry." Its object is to exhibit, in a popular manner, the general features of Indian Epic Poetry, to indicate the points of contact and divergence between that poetry and the Greek epos, and to furnish the Sanscrit Scholar with a full analysis of the Rámáyanaand of the leading story of theMahá-bhárata. The Boden Professor of Sanscrit, like all other professors perhaps, "magnifies his office." In his Preface he says with much earnestness :—"The Rámáyana and Mahá-bhárata, unlike the Iliad and the Odyssey, are closely connected with the present religious faith of millions; and these millions, be it remembered, acknowledge British sway, and have a right to expect the British public to take an interest in works which are the time-honoured repository of their legendary history and mythology, of their ancient customs and observances, as well as of their most cherished gems of poetry. It needs no argument to show that some knowledge of the two great Indian Epics ought to be required of all who hold office in India, whether in the Civil Service, or in any other capacity. Nor is it right, or even possible, for Englishmen generally to remain any longer wholly ignorant of the nature and contents of these poems. British India is now brought so close to us by steam and electricity, and the present condition of the Hindu community, social, political and religious, forces itself so peremptorily on our attention, that the duty of studying the past history of our Eastern empire, so far as it can be collected from ancient Sanskrit literature, can no longer be evaded by educated men." That Sanscrit ought to be studied by some for philological and even historical purposes, no one would think of denying; but having said so much, all has been said that reasonably could be predicated deontologically regarding the study. Most of the men "who hold office in India, whether in the Civil Service, or in any other capacity," find it difficult enough to master any one living Indian language: few indeed ever do so; and they indulge abundantly in the Englishman's privilege of grumbling at having to do even so little. The world would not contain all the grumbling that would be uttered if the study of Sanscrit, with the view of acquiring "some knowledge of the two great Indian Epics, were required of all who hold office in India." We do not think, moreover, that it is any very serious violation of "right," nor that it is "not even possible" for Englishmen generally to remain ignorant of the nature and contents of these poems. We would even, at the risk of being denounced as Giaours and Goths by true orthodox Orientalists, dispute the statement that the millions of India "have a right to expect the British public to take an interest in works which are the time-honored repository of their legendary history and mythology, of their ancient customs and observances." We believe the millions of India themselves will not long take an interest in this legendary history and mythology, these ancient customs and observances. Not a few, would question whether they are worthy of having much interest taken in them, and doubt whether the world, or any part of it, has been the better for them. But though we thus speak with respect to the study so ardently recommended by Professor M. Williams, we are by no means prepared to say of it as a monk in the sixteenth century said of Greek and Hebrew. Conrad Heresbach relates in his work—*Orat. de Laudibus Literar. Græc.*, that he heard a monk announce from the pulpit to his audience—"they (I suppose the heretics) have introduced a new language called theGreek; this must be shunned. It occasions nothing but heresies. Here and there, these people have a book in that language, called the New Testament. This book is full of stones and adders. Another language is starting up—the Hebrew. Those that learn it are sure to become Jews." We only think that a little too much is predicated of this study when it is said that "it ought to be required of all who hold office in India whether in the Civil Service, or in any other capacity." We think that "the British public," might be allowed to take at second hand what such Professors as Monier Williams supply for them of this "legendary history and mythology" and these "ancient customs and observances." We cordially admit that Professor Williams has done a great service to literature by exhibiting in a popular manner the general features of Indian Epic Poetry and by furnishing a full analysis of the Rámáyan and Mahábhárata. The learned Professor says—"In India, literature, like the whole face of nature, is on a gigantic scale. Poetry born amid the majestic scenery of the Himalayas, and fostered in a climate which inflamed the imaginative powers, developed itself with oriental luxuriance. Although the Hindoos, like the Greeks, have only two great epic poems, namely, the Rámáyana and Mahábhárata, yet to compare these with the Iliad and the Odyssey, is to compare the Indus and the Ganges, rising in the snows of the world's most colossal ranges, swollen by numerous tributaries spreading into vast shallows or branching into deep divergent channels, with the streams of Attica or the mountain-torrents of Thessaly." We fear Mr. Williams will not find many readers likely to endorse the views indicated by such an extravagant comparison, but no doubt there is true poetry in these Indian epics; there are appeals, he says, to "feelings and affections common to human nature and belonging alike to Englishmen and Hindus," and where human feelings and affections are livingly pourtrayed, human interest in such productions, will never be wanting.

THE Manchester Cotton Company it appears was not silenced by Sir Charles Wood's reply of the 19th February last, to the modest claim for compensation to the tune of £20,000 which the Company set up, for losses alleged to have been sustained by the non-fulfilment of promises made by the Indian Government (or rather the Madras and Bombay Governments) regarding roads to be constructed in North Canara and the pier to be made at Sedashegur. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Mason, renews the controversy in a long letter, dated 23rd March addressed to the Under Secretary of State for India, and with considerable pertinacity and assurance, reiterates his former statements, sets forth the old stale complaints, with the same dreary and wearisome prolixity, importing however a new element by lugging in the name of Dr. Forbes now Superintendent at Sedashegur, who is set forth in the letter as being chief councillor to the Company in all the preparations made in connexion with the Indian part of their undertaking.

Mr. Mason of course has not much difficulty in exposing the dilatory, undecided and contradictory proceedings of the Madras Government in connexion with the proposed works at Sedashegur, but he utterly fails in proving that the Secretary of State was responsible for them, that he could have prevented them, or that he misled the Manchester Cotton Company, by giving inaccurate information regarding them: Sir Charles Wood having expressly advised the Company in June 1861, five months before any ship with stores of any sort had left England, that there was not the least probability of the works being completed in 1861. Mr. Mason shields himself under the authority of Dr. Forbes by setting forth that gentleman's strong impression that it was of importance their machinery should be in India in time for erection by February or March 1862. Mr. Mason goes the length of implying that Dr. Forbes was to some extent responsible—even in matters where he had not the least controul! He quotes a remark of Dr. Forbes made in October 1861, to the effect "that if the line of road were in the hands of the Bombay Government he could answer for the completion of the road in time for next cotton season;" and then he proceeds to say "Dr. Forbes was unquestionably the accredited and recognised medium of communication in all the negotiations then in progress between them and the India office, and, if not, the *Directors were greatly deceived*. On every fair and reasonable ground the Directors still maintain that the Indian Government promised that the pier and road should be ready by the end of 1861." We must say we consider Dr. Forbes has good reason to complain of the rather shabby manner in which his name is dragged into this miserable squabble between the Company and the Secretary of State—as if he ought to be made a scape-goat for the blunders on both sides. Dr. Forbes during his stay in England in 1860-61—gave up much of his time to the Manchester people in giving them accurate and valuable information regarding the culture of cotton and the cotton trade in the South Mahratta Country, at a time when they were in a state of the most profound ignorance of the whole subject. He pointed out the absurdity of many of the charges brought against the Indian Government on the subject of cotton cultivation, he showed them what were real obstructions, how these might be overcome, and how good cotton to any amount in the course of a very short time might be procured; and all this was done from a desire to develope the cultivation of cotton in a district of country, where from his own experience for years as Superintendent of the Government factory experiments, he was persuaded it could be done to almost any extent with profit and advantage to growers and exporters, without the least personal advantage to himself. When the Cotton Company was formed, the Directors begged Sir Charles Wood to place Dr. Forbes' services "temporarily at the disposal of the Company to aid their representative during his stay in India in carrying out the objects of his mission," a request that was duly complied with, and it would not be easy to estimate how much the Agent of the Company, when in this country, was indebted to the advice and assistance of Dr. Forbes. Yet the thanks and reward he receives at the hands of the Company is, to have his name thrust forward in this correspondence in such a way as to enable the Directors to make him and the Government he serves, responsible for their own mistakes, and answerable in a way, for their imaginary losses!

The answer from the India Office, dated 22nd May, makes short work of Mr. Mason's letter: regarding the supposed losses from not having been able, as the Company alleged owing to the failure of government promises, "to purchase and cart cotton to Beitcul," The Under-Secretary replys rather neatly—"Sir Charles Wood cannot understand how the Company can complain of losses and prefer a claim for compensation on the ground that they were prevented by the act of Government from pursuing operations which they had themselves determined to abandon"—and then by the following curt decision, the Company and their claim get snuffed out of Court,—"The Secretary of State in Council adheres to the decision communicated to you in my letter of the 19th February last, that the claim for compensation in the amount of £20,000 advanced by the Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company (limited) cannot be admitted."

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY.

Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, Hartford Chambers, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, 23rd March 1863.

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th February last, in reply to that of the Executive Committee of Directors of this Company, claiming compensation from the Indian Government, has been duly received and considered by the Directors.

2. The statement that "their claim is founded upon the assumption that a promise was given" cannot for one moment be admitted by the Directors, as the language of the Madras despatch was clear and explicit, namely, "that a pier would be completed at the port of Beitcul, and that a road from Beitcul to Dharwar would be ready by the end of the year 1861." This language conveyed by Sir Charles Wood to the Directors a clear and positive promise as to a definite time by which the pier and road "would be ready." You state that Sir Charles Wood "gave to the deputation the information which he possessed," viz., "that the pier and road would be ready by the end of 1861," and the Directors therefore cannot reconcile this statement with the preceding one, viz., that from the Madras despatch Sir Charles Wood "could form no opinion which could be the ground of a promise as to the time of the completion of the pier." Sir Charles Wood states that "he entertained no doubt as to the intention of the Madras Government to construct both the road and the pier," and it is evident he had full confidence in the further statement of that Government, "which he communicated to the deputation," viz., that the pier and road would be ready by the end of the year 1861. If Sir Charles Wood doubted that statement, he never on any occasion intimated to the Directors that he entertained the slightest doubt on the subject. Moreover, the Directors naturally and most confidently relied on the exercise of the superior authority of Sir Charles Wood, in urging the subordinate government to give effect to his instructions as to the timely completion of the promised works.

3. If Sir Charles Wood had the power to order the Madras Government to transfer the whole province of Canara to another Government, it is self-evident that the Madras Government stood subordinate to his instructions, and as Sir Charles Wood informed the Directors without reservation, that the Government had stated that the pier and road would be ready by the end of 1861, and as he had moreover sent out positive instructions with a copy of the Directors' letter, requesting that the pier and road should be ready by the time of the arrival of their first vessel, Sir Charles Wood cannot on any fair ground be released from the responsibility of the consequences entailed by the failure of his subordinates. Yet it is this responsibility which Sir Charles Wood now attempts to evade.

4. Sir Charles Wood is confident that he gave no such promise as Mr. Platt asserts. The Directors can only, in reply, state that the deputation that waited upon Sir Charles Wood are unanimous in their statement that such a promise was made; the probability of its truth will, it is presumed, clearly appear from the facts we have just adduced.

5. Sir Charles Wood now quotes a letter, dated 7th June 1861, signed by Lord De Grey and Ripon, forwarded to the Cotton Supply Association, from which the following extract is quoted: "The Government of Madras promise that no exertion shall be spared to have the road completed throughout as early as possible, but this, they add, cannot be this year." Neither in this extract, nor in the letter from which it is quoted, is one word said about the pier. Yet Sir Charles Wood proceeds (para. 9) to say, "thus it appears not only that no promise was made to the Company that a pier would be completed, &c. On reference to this very letter of 7th June 1861, Sir Charles Wood will find that the entire road is referred to under three divisions. As to one portion of the road to Singatteekop, it is stated that the Bombay Government, "through whose territories it passes, hope to have it in working order in the course of the present year 1861." As to the second portion from Singatteekop to Iddagunjee, this road has also been cleared, but is far from being in good condition, and a body of convicts were to be sent immediately to improve it. This portion, therefore, only required improving, and from the time when the Madras Government wrote this despatch, which could not have been later than May 1861, four working months were available to the end of the year. Every probability existed, therefore, that this portion would be ready.

6. As to the third portion, it is stated that a fair-weather road is now being made along the whole distance from Iddagunjee to Sedashegur; that "1,05,330 rupees had been sanctioned; that orders had been given that the engineer should be supplied with tundels as fast as he could employ them advantageously; and that the Government promise that no exertion should be spared to have the road throughout completed as early as possible, but this, they add, cannot be this year." The information thus conveyed to the Directors by this letter of 7th June was not calculated to, nor did it materially, alter their opinion on the subject of the road being ready in time for the next cotton season; for as to these three divisions of the road, the first was promised to be ready, the second would in all probability be ready, and the third, though not completed by the end of the year, was evidently expected to be ready soon afterwards, and was undoubtedly expected to be ready in time for operating upon the cotton of that season. That the opinion of the Directors, as to the road being ready in time for their operations, was not materially affected by this letter may be thus proved.

7. Dr. Forbes was at that time in constant communication with the Directors, as well as with the Government, and he always held out the fullest expectations of the road and pier being ready by the end of 1861, a little sooner or later; for it could not have been a question of a day or a week, or even one or two months, as Sir Charles Wood now somewhat unfairly implies by insisting upon the mere letter of his promises.

8. Dr. Forbes was present at the drawing up of the instructions under which Mr. Haywood proceeded to India. In these instructions it is stated that cotton cleaning machinery, presses, &c., should be sent out to Sedashegur, in order that they might be erected in time for cleaning cotton in February 1862; and it was originally arranged under Dr. Forbes's advice, just before he left England, that the vessel should reach Sedashegur about the end of December 1861. Circumstances however prevented the arrival of the vessel before the month of May 1862. That Dr. Forbes was cognizant of these arrangements is proved by the following extract from a letter addressed by him to the Directors, dated 25th June 1861, three weeks after the reception of the letter to the Cotton Supply Association, quoted by Sir Charles Wood. He wrote thus: "It is now close upon July (1861); if the machinery arrives in January next, a month would still be available for setting it to work. The intervening seven months could be employed in providing the buildings, &c., necessary for its reception, and everything should be organized, as far as possible, to commence operations in March next."

9. Dr. Forbes Watson, also, in a letter dated 25th June 1861, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, says: "There is time even this season to do a great deal. The position of the several cleaning and packing depots should be settled, and the buildings should be ready for the reception of the power and other gins, and the necessary presses, by the end of February or early in March."

10. Dr. Forbes was made acquainted with the contents of the letter of 7th June 1861, quoted by Sir Charles Wood to prove "that no promise was made of a road or pier to be ready by the end of 1861," and although that letter stated that the road would not be ready by the end of 1861, still Dr. Forbes, it is evident, attached very little importance to it, as evidenced by his wishing our machinery to be in India in time to be erected by February or March 1862. Moreover, in June 1861, Dr. Forbes informed the Directors, and Sir Charles Wood subsequently confirms his statement, that the Madras Government had been instructed to hand over to the Bombay Government the District of North Canara. Dr. Forbes at the same time stated to the Directors that the works in progress upon the road and pier would be greatly accelerated by the transfer to Bombay; and most distinctly, as has been shown from his letter, confirmed the Directors in their belief that both pier and road would be ready in time for the arrival of the machinery. In proof of this statement the Directors refer to the following passage of Mr. Haywood's printed letter, dated Coompta 15th October 1861: "Dr. Forbes says, that if the line of road were in the hands of the Bombay Government he could answer for the completion of the road in time for the next cotton season." Dr. Forbes was in constant communication and correspondence, not only with the India House, but also with the Government authorities and officers in India, and his advice and information were regarded by the Directors as reliable and official. But the letter of 7th June, quoted by Sir Charles Wood, although speaking of the road, never refers to the pier, and it was but reasonable for the Directors to believe that whatever might be the position of the road, the pier at least would be ready for unloading the machinery by the end of 1861. No information whatever was conveyed to the Directors to the contrary by Sir Charles Wood.

11. It may be said that Sir Charles Wood cannot be held responsible for any statements of Dr. Forbes. This the Directors cannot admit, as Dr. Forbes was unquestionably the accredited and recognised medium of communication in all the negotiations then in progress between them and the India Office, and, if not, the Directors were all along greatly deceived.

12. On every fair and reasonable ground the Directors still maintain that the Indian Government promised that the pier and road should be ready by the end of 1861.

13. Sir Charles Wood, referring to the fact of Mr. Haywood's arrival in Bombay at the end of August 1861, states, "that with respect to the progress of the works in connexion with the port of Beitcul, the Company from that time had ample means of knowledge through their own agent."

14. The Directors are satisfied that they were kept fully informed as to the progress of the works, so far as information was available; and that Mr. Haywood freely communicated with the local Governments of India, and the officers of the Public Works Department as to the progress of works, is plain from the following evidence :—

15. On the 14th October 1861, Mr. Haywood forwarded to the Government of Bombay the following letter :—

"Sedashegur, 14 October 1861.

"Sir, I have the honour to inform you that, in conformity with the instructions of my constituents in Manchester, I have to-day had an interview at this place with the Honorable Mr. Frere, and have inquired of him whether he is now in a position to assign to me a suitable site of land for the purposes of the Manchester Cotton Company at this harbour.

"Before leaving England, in an interview with the Secretary of State for India, I was informed that on my arrival in Bombay, I should find that the question of the transfer of that part of North Canara, which includes this port and also the road leading from it into the cotton districts of Dharwar, would be settled; and, moreover, that the Governor of Bombay would be in a position to grant to me, on behalf of the Manchester Cotton Company, such a site of land as I should require.

"I regret now to have to state that Mr. Frere, after an interview with the Governor of Madras, has informed me that the Bombay Government is not in a position to place such land at my disposal, in consequence of the transfer of the port and the country in its vicinity, not having been agreed to by the Madras Government.

"I am now waiting the arrival of a large consignment of machinery, already on its way here, from the Manchester Cotton Company; and unless the Government of Bombay can speedily be put in a position to fulfil the conditions made by Sir Charles Wood, and on the faith of which our enterprise was undertaken, I fear that, as my stay in India is limited, I may have instructions to send back to England the machinery and engineering establishment accompanying it, and return home without having accomplished one of the principal objects of my mission, to the serious loss and dissatisfaction of the cotton trade of Lancashire.

"Under these circumstances, I beg respectfully to request, should his Excellency the Governor think proper to do so, that this representation be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Government in India, as I believe that the Governor General is already fully empowered to place the Bombay Government in a position to put me in possession of such land as I may require to lease or purchase.

"I make this request in order to obviate the delay which a reference to England must entail. I have, &c.,

"G. R. HAYWOOD."

16. In his letter from Coompta of the 18th October 1861, he gives an account of his interviews at Sedashegur with Sir William Denison, and Mr., now the Honourable Mr. Frere, of the Bombay Government. He also refers to his interview with Captain Fraser, who was there, and had surveyed the harbour.

17. From Dharwar he wrote that he had seen Captain Playfair, who furnished him with information as to the state of the road in progress through the Dharwar district to the Madras frontier, and that information was received by the Directors. He also reported from Dharwar the progress being made by Captain Walker with his portion of the road from the Bombay frontier to Sedashegur.

18. On Mr. Haywood's return from an inspection of the Dharwar cotton districts, he reported (20th December 1861) information he had obtained from Captain Baker as to his own progress and that of other officers employed upon the line of road. On his way down the Kyga Ghat to Sedashegur, Mr. Haywood spent many hours with the engineer in charge of the ghaut road, and the information he then obtained was communicated to the Directors. On reaching Sedashegur on the 25th December, Mr. Haywood had several conversations with Captain Walker, the Chief Engineer for North Canara. On his arrival in Bombay, 9th January 1862, he reported that "he had waited upon his Excellency Sir George Clerk, and given him, at his request, a statement (verbal) of my views and experience in passing through the Dharwar districts. I informed him of the state of the road, and generally gave him the information now communicated to you. He states that he will do all in his power to get the road open speedily, and that he has already sent officers down to Inspect and push on the works. He wishes me also to have an interview with Colonel Turner, who is at the head of the Engineers' Department, that I may advise with him as to what is needed to be done." Mr. Haywood waited upon Colonel Turner in accordance with this request.

19. It now appears from your letter that no less than four changes have been made in the decisions of the Public Works Department in reference to the site of the pier or wharf which was originally intended and promised for the unloading of the Company's vessels, and that the accommodation about to be afforded will be available one year and a half later than the time originally promised.

20. Sir Charles Wood further states "that the Directors do not themselves appear to have relied on the assistance of a pier to disembark their machinery."

21. In reply to this statement, the Directors have to remark that they sent out with the "Seringapatam" the necessary means for unloading and of landing the machinery from that vessel, as a precautionary measure, having been informed by their agent, on his arrival at Beitcul in October 1861, that "the site of the pier had not been determined." Mr. Haywood, on reaching Sedashegur, informed the Directors by letter, 18th Oct. 1861, that the pier had not been begun. The Directors received this information a month or five weeks afterwards; by that time the machinery was nearly on board their vessel, their charterparty had been signed and it was impossible for them to detain her. They were, therefore, compelled to rely upon their agent making the necessary arrangements for unloading her and they wrote to their agent accordingly.

22. Sir Charles Wood is rightly informed that the Company's agent was compelled to unload under Carwar Head, on the side of the bay opposite to the Company's premises, on account of the approach of the monsoon; but this was entirely owing to the absence of the pier promised to be provided by the Government. With such a pier the vessel would have been speedily unloaded, and Sir Charles Wood has therefore been erroneously informed as to the necessity of landing under Carwar Head, owing to "the

secutor and the Havildar as a forged Note. The Advocate General took a different view of the case and contended that the prisoner used the note with the intention that it should be used as a genuine one. His Lordship said the prisoner cannot be said, upon the evidence, to have dishonestly used the note as genuine. The Advocate General, however, adhered to his view of the case, and submitted that there was sufficient evidence under the other counts that the prisoner had possession of the Note with a guilty knowledge. His Lordship then in summing up the evidence told the jury to look upon the evidence of the informer Munneeshunker with some amount of caution.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of having in his possession a forged Currency Note.

Sentence was reserved.

The Court adjourned at 6-45 P.M.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 8th July 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.

A FOUJDARI IN TROUBLE.—In the case of Gopalrao Laxuman, Foujdar of Dharwar, who had been convicted of absconsent of theft, and of receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, by the Session Judge of Dharwar, a report of which case we published on Saturday last,

Mr. Westropp, Dr. Dallas and Mr. Shantaram, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Westropp addressed the court at great length, and pointed out,—First, that with respect to the trees alleged to have been cut from the field of one Neesbeemunnah, there was clearly no theft, because he had consented to the trees being cut (to this point the court actually assented). Second, With regard to the Government tree, stated to have been cut, the learned counsel contended that the prisoner did not specify any particular tree to be cut, but merely asked for the wood. Third, That from their position, and from the nature of their office, the patel and the koolkurnee were the very persons who should have been applied for the wood, it being in evidence that they were in charge of moosee business, and it was their duty to report any unauthorised cutting of the trees. Fourth, That the patel and the koolkurnee who had been concerned in cutting the trees, were the real aggressors, and if a theft had been committed, their evidence was not receivable on the only important point in the case, namely, that the prisoner paid for the wood, their testimony not having been corroborated by a tittle of other evidence on that point. Fifth, That under Section 107 of the Penal Code, the prosecution should have shewn either that the prisoner instigated somebody to commit theft, or that he engaged others in any conspiracy for the commission of it, or that he in any way aided the commission of it. Now in this case the learned counsel maintained, that it was not even pretended that the prisoner was engaged in a conspiracy for the commission of the theft, or in any way aided it. Nor could the prisoner be said to come under the expansion attached to the section to have instigated somebody to the commission of it for the instigation was there explained thus :—" A person who by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing."

Dr. Dallas then briefly addressed the court, after which the chief justice delivered the Judgment of the court to the following effect :—

His Lordship said that the first question to be decided in the case was, whether a theft had been committed ; and on this point the court below had come to the conclusion that Damia committed the theft. Now, Damia could hardly be said to have committed theft ; for it was true he cut the trees, but he did so at the instance and under the orders of the patel and koolkurnee, and of course it was to be presumed that he did not know that they were doing any thing wrong. It was therefore but due to Damia that his character should be cleared up from the stain cast upon it by the Judge. The finding of the Judge on this point having thus proved erroneous, the next thing to consider was whether the prisoner directed the patel and the koolkurnee to procure wood from any particular tree or from any particular place. The evidence on this point was unsatisfactory. The prisoner did not specify any particular locality from which the wood should be procured. Consequently the judgment and sentence of the court below would be reversed and the prisoner directed to be set at large.

BENGAL.

We hear that Major F. Crossman, now commanding the 25th Punjab N. I., is appointed to succeed to the throne of the Andaman Islands, vacant by the abdication of King Tytler. We do not think that a better selection could have been made, and are confident that Crossman I. will turn out the right man for the post, and a monarch of great firmness, moderation, and judgment.—*Englishman, July 4.*

When, after the Indian Staff Corps had existed for a sufficient time to enable qualified observers to judge of their success and stability, people began to think that they showed strong symptoms of turning out something very like a failure, the home authorities, both at the India House and at the Horse Guards, at first poohpoohed the very idea. They then flatly denied, in and out of Parliament, that there was any foundation whatever for such an opinion, circumstances subsequently made them begin to fear that it might turn out well founded ; further consideration compelled them to fear that it would resolve itself into solid fact ; and now, as we learn from letters by the last mail, Sir Charles Wood and the Duke of Cambridge, the very sires of these bantlings, the Staff Corps, fully admit that they are a mistake, and will not do. The home authorities are at their wits end to know what to do in the matter of these Staff Corps, which, as we have said for a considerable time past, are a failure—simply a collection of Company's officers and, as such, destined to die of decay as those officers drop away in the progress of time and the natural course of things. Amongst other remedies in this difficulty, the return of the Staff Corps officers to the regimental lists, turning the italics of the cadres into plain type, and a very near approach to the old state of things, were spoken of in England ; but amongst other impediments, it was found that the promotions which had been made in the Staff Corps could not be cancelled, and would, of course, incompatible with the return of the officers belonging to those corps into their former regiments. What will be the next idea of the home wiseacres regarding the incipient, but eventually certain, decay of these Indian Staff Corps it would be difficult to imagine ; but we are glad that the authors of those institutions now plainly see, and fully admit, that there is no hope for them ; that officers of the British line will never join them in sustaining numbers ; and that some other medium than the Staff Corps must be found to procure successors to Malcolm, Mackeson, Outram, Nicholson, and a host of other worthy children of the bygone Company.—*Id.*

COCHIN.

The steamer *Kurrachee*, which was despatched from Bombay round the coast to Colombo, on an experimental trip to test the practicability of maintaining the communication throughout the Monsoon, passed Cochin without dropping anchor. The new Port of Narakal, five miles from this would have afforded her excellent shelter, and every facility for landing passengers or goods ; and we regret to say those advantages were not availed of on the present occasion.—*Chronicle, July 4.*

The superior Courts in the District of Malabar were adjourned both on the Civil and Criminal side, by order of Government, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June last. The Court of the Joint Magistrate of Cochin formed the only remarkable exception, in as much as it was open for the trial of Criminal cases throughout the whole of the above period. We do not think it consistent with common justice of fairness that the Joint Magistrate alone should be deprived of the benefit of a relaxation which is enjoyed by other officers ; and it is indeed surprising that an indulgence expressly conceded by Government should be ignored in his particular case. The public are always ready to appreciate official energy and perseverance. As far as they are concerned, they will not care to cavil at an arrangement which certainly tends to expedite business, and relieve parties connected with cases from suspense and inconvenience ; and we would not now refer to the subject but that we are conscious of greater evils being created by the present course, than would arise by the total cessation of criminal business during the adjournment. Many complaints have reached us, and we consider it a public duty to point out the nature and extent of the hardship now experienced. The decisions of the Joint Magistrate are not final ; and an appeal lies in every case to the Sessions Court at Calicut. The trial and disposal, therefore, of cases by the former officer, when the functions of the appellate Courts are suspended, must tend to deprive Her Majesty's subjects of a most important right vested in them by law and usage. A simple illustration will serve to elucidate our views. The Courts are adjourned for the space of two months ; and during the interval, suppose an accused person is convicted by the Joint Magistrate, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term equal to the full period of the vacation, or for any less time ; he forfeits his undoubted privilege of appeal. Even should an appeal be entertained after the opening of the Court, and if the Session Judge on review, find the conviction erroneous and reverse the sentence, it will frequently happen that the prisoner derives little or no benefit, owing to his having previously undergone the whole or the greater part of the punishment awarded. In such cases no compensation whatever is open to the aggrieved party.

Another point deserves special notice. To enable the Session Judge promptly to review the decisions of the Subordinate Courts the latter are required within forty eight hours, to submit Calendars containing an abstract of the evidence in convicted cases. When cases are disposed of by the Joint Magistrate during the adjournment, these Calendars are necessarily retained in his office until the higher courts open, and the unfortunate prisoner loses another chance of his sentence being reviewed, or any benefit accruing to him by the timely interposition of a superior tribunal.

To prevent these inconveniences, the action of the Joint Magistrate here must be contemporaneous with that of the Session Court at Calicut ; and that Officer should be permitted the full benefit of the indulgence annually granted to him by Government in common with the officers of the superior Courts. During the periodical adjournments, little or no hardship will arise to parties, if the orders of the High Court are carried out as regards bolding to bail all persons charged with lighter offences, or against whom the evidence may be of a doubtful character.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

In consequence of the large supplies of cotton that are being daily brought into Madras by train, from the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, we learn that the Traffic Manager has applied to Government for a Military guard to be placed over the Cotton, at the Railway Terminus.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July 8.*

The contiguity of the Powder Magazine near St. George's Bastion, to the new Family Quarters now in course of erection, rendering it desirable that the Powder stored therein should be removed elsewhere, we understand that the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines has applied to Government for the building originally intended for, and used as, a Magazine, but lately converted into a *Cistern* ; as, he says, the purpose for which that was so converted has since been abandoned.—The later history of this building affords another instance to show how recklessly public money is wasted, with no return whatever.—About 3 years ago, a project was a-foot to build a Cistern in the Fort, as a reservoir for water to be used for the Steam Engine belonging to the Government Press ; and the building in question, being hard by, was hit upon as the most desirable one for such a purpose. After an immense deal of time and labour spent in removing the Powder, and thousands of Rupees in converting the Magazine into a Cistern, the project was suddenly altogether abandoned, and the building has ever since been lying perfectly useless. And now, we suppose, if the Inspector General's request is to be complied with, some thousands of Rupees more will have to be spent, in order to render the place adaptable for the purposes for which it was originally used, and is again required.—*Id.*

OUDH.

It is not improbable that, Her Majesty's 19th Hussars will march to Benares, in the approaching cold weather, to relieve the Boys under Orders for England ; and that the 5th Lancers, on their arrival in India, will take the place of the 19th Hussars, at this Station.—*Gazette, July 8.*

We are glad to see that General Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B., is appointed to succeed General Campbell in command of the Benares Division. The General, as Brigadier, commanded at Lahore during the mutiny ; and, by his precautionary measures, in disarming the troops, saved that Station from being *looted*. The General formerly commanded the 25th N. I., and served in the Punjab Campaign, and also in Burmah.—*Id.*

We are informed that Colonel Burney has gained his case in the High Court, and recovered damages to the tune of 50,000 rupees!

As far as Lieutenant Eyre is concerned, this decision must be particularly unpleasant. But there are others, besides the gentleman who has to pay half a lac of rupees for very little amusement, who probably look upon the High Court's Award with little relish ; and see in the case, now closed, the precursor of trouble for themselves.

Whether this decision of the High Court will lead to the re-instalment of Colonel Burney in his recent Brigadiership, remains to be seen. But such an act of justice is due to an officer who has done such service as Colonel Burney is known for.—*Id.*

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

(From the London Review, June 6.)

More commonly seen and less striking in appearance, eclipses of the moon are less prominently regarded than are those solemn and awe-striking scenes which occur during the total eclipses of the sun, when the bright light of day is shut out from our eyes, and only the radiant luminosity of space preserves us from absolute darkness. There seem, too, so many more topics of investigation in solar eclipses ; and while we look with astonished eyes at the sharp dark outline of the dark moon passing before the glorious orb of day, we see in the softened edges of the darkness passing over the moon only one great object passing through the shadow of another. Still a little reflection will convince us there is much to interest in such an event. An eclipse of the moon would be an eclipse of the sun to us if we were on the surface of our satellite, and when we are contemplating the incidents presented to us by a lunar eclipse we could not do harm and might get much interested, in mentally reversing positions and thinking what might be there the effects of a solar eclipse. This we will do presently, but first we will take the moon's total eclipse of Monday last, as it was seen by ourselves and our friends. The eclipse was predicted for 8.49 p.m. as first contact with penumbra ; 10.22 as first contact with the positive shadow ; middle of eclipse, 11.26 p.m. ; last contact with shadow, 1.6 a.m. with penumbra, 2.3 a.m. No doubt these times were very duly kept by our satellite, but we can never be very sure because of the indefiniteness of the shadowy edge. Over the whole of Europe and Africa, the west of Asia, and the east of both Americas, it was visible. In town the night was clear, and not a cloud intervened to interfere with the vision, throughout the whole duration, with the exception of spectators in the streets were the houses. The full moon in summer is always low, in winter it is the reverse, and the little elevation it had on this occasion was the only drawback. Gradually the shadow passed over the bright planet-mirror of our sun, and slowly the moon assumed, bit by bit, her coppery hue, until at last she hung like a huge, dull, red, glowing globe in the deep blue vault of heaven, amongst the twinkling stars. Then, bit by bit, the mirrored light of the sun was again reflected to us, first as a softened silvery crescent, then lighting up the lofty mountains, and leaping from peak to peak until the bright moon again shone forth in all her reflected brightness.

The cause of an eclipse of the moon is of course, that in her passage round us, our globe comes in a direct line between her and the sun, and shuts out the sunlight from her. Why we do not have an eclipse at each full moon is different from that of the earth's path, and therefore it is only when the moon happens to be at the exact point of the intersections of the planes of the two orbits at the exact time this point of intersection happens to be directly in a line with the earth and sun, that a lunar eclipse takes place. The total solar eclipse is very rare, because the moon is a smaller body than the earth, and if it and the sun were always exactly opposite conditions of the intersecting of the planes of the orbits, the moon is at the exact point, but she must also be very *near* the earth, for when the moon, whose distance from us varies considerably, is far away, she does not shut out all the sun's disc, but leaves a bright ring of it round herself, and presents us with an annular, and not a full, eclipse. Moreover, the shadow of the moon is small compared with the earth's, and instead of enveloping our entire mass as our earth's shadow does the moon, it moves like a great black spot over land and sea across our globe, and so it happens that only the people of certain regions see it, and sometimes that a solar eclipse may be chiefly visible on the ocean. Thus there are many combining circumstances to make solar eclipses not familiar, although really solar eclipses exceed the lunar in the proportion of three to two. But in familiar things there are many neglected wonders, and perhaps our present brief notice may give new interest to many minds when they next look at the queen of night in the hours of her obscuration. What is the reason of the moon's coppery redness ? What is the reason of the softened edge of the earth's shadow ? What are those gleams of bright grey light that every now and then flash across the shrouded moon ? We have never thought about that, many will say ; what is it ? There are points of interest, then, about the lunar eclipse, and questions of deep science which it might answer. We have counted the dark lines on the sunbeams, and Gladstone and Brewster have told us some are due to air ; the moon's red light might have been a scrutinizing test.

Perhaps the feature which strikes most people in lunar eclipses, is the general ruddy copper colour of the moon. We say general, because there are instances recorded, when, so to speak, she has gone quite out, become in fact quite black, if not invisible. Why does she not always do so ? The reason is a simple one, but perhaps very many do not know it. Our earth has an atmosphere, and through this atmosphere the sunlight passes to the moon. If the earth had no atmosphere, its cone-like shadow would fall on the latter with a sharp black edge and cover her, when immersed, with a pall of the deepest darkness. But the light, passing through the thick ring of atmosphere round our globe, is refracted and bent down along and across the earth's shadow and lights up with a dim subdued red the eclipsed satellite. Why is the light red ? Because the watery vapour in the air, and the foggy exhalations, cut off from the sunbeams in their passage through it, especially when they pass, as on Monday, through its lower stratum, all the prismatic rays but the red. Familiarly we adopt this knowledge in the red signal-lights of our lighthouses, which are thus selected because the red rays alone will penerate a fog. Why then have we sometimes the moon in total darkness ? The ring of atmosphere round our planet is at such times like a transparent projecting wall, and if that atmosphere be clear the sun-light passes freely through. But if it be dense by filled with clouds and vapours it becomes impenetrable to light, and the beams which if refracted would glow on the moon, are annihilated by our terrestrial vapours, and the moon passes unilluminated into the darkness of the earth's shadow. But while the great mass of the eclipsed moon is coppery in colour, the edge of the shadow or the penumbra, has a greenish or bluish hue. Why is this ? Green is the complementary colour of red, and hence some fancy it is an optical illusion. We would, however, suggest whether it may not be due to light reflected from our spherical shell of air. These reflections make us desirous of changing our position, and taking a mental view of celestial phenomena from the moon. Standing on Pluto, or any less elevated position there, what shall we see ? In the sombre ruddy illumination the first thing striking will be that our shadows are less intense.

The moon having no atmosphere, the shadows of daylight there are black and sudden, no twilight occurs, it is the brightness of noon or the depth of night in an instant. The day-shadows fall on the ground with the rigidity of ruled lines. But as the earth's shadow passes over the face of the moon, oft something like twilight goes on before. But looking up to the sun, what do we see ? Not a hard, sharp, black edge, as the airless moon presents in solar eclipses to us, biting out the lightgiving face of the sun ; but a softened reddish edge preceded by greyish spots and dots. As we look on, and the great earth shuts out the sun from view, it is a huge dark world that hangs before us,—sixteen times larger than the mere black disc that for a moment only shuts out entirely the sun from some restricted region of our earth—and round that great dark world is a glowing, ruddy, luminous border, caused by the bent-down rays of light from our air, while our enveloping atmosphere surrounds the whole with a circle of beautiful azure light, like a crowning ring of glory. Few spectacles can be more exquisite than a total solar eclipse on the moon.

But to come back to our earth. There in the starry sky glows the coppery moon. Over her ruddy face gleam now and then quick flashes of pale silvery light. It would be curious to know if the moon possesses "phosphorescence"—or more strictly, any luminosity of her own. But those grey flashes were no phosphorescent gleams. What were they ? Flashes of sunlight reflected by the higher clouds in our air. Floating high in our atmosphere the fleecy clouds illuminated by the setting or the rising sun reflect his bright rays from their under-surfaces upon the moon, and just as catching a beam of sunshine issuing from a shutter-chink in a closed apartment upon a looking-glass, the slightest motion causes long streaks of light upon the wall, so the slow sailing of the clouds in our air transforms the reflected beam of light into a silvery flash across the moon.

It would be interesting also to know what actinic power she may possess. A piece of paper exposed to sunshine will, even though it be kept in a closed vessel for months, photograph its own image in the dark. Did any photographers try the actinic power of the moon on Monday last, and make her paint the likeness of her clouded face ?

Lastly, a word about investigations. There is something more than ordinary to be made out in eclipses of the sun. There are the redflames, the nature of his light, the nature of space itself to be unriddled by his rapid teaching, his momentary unlocking of deep secrets. What can we find out by examination of eclipses of the moon ? One thing at any rate, very interesting just now—the so-called atmospheric lines of the solar spectrum. Thus, if the additional lines on the solar spectrum seen at the period of the setting sun when the light has to traverse the greatest distance of the atmosphere are due to the air, those lines should be more apparent and more distinct when the sunlight traverses a still greater amount of air.

Now the light which came to us from the moon in the late eclipse would have passed through the entire horizontal thickness of the earth's atmosphere in its passage to the moon, and again through its whole vertical height in coming back to the spectator, or about some 24 times the length of atmosphere it would have to traverse at sunset. A good opportunity was therefore afforded for the spectrum examination of air-lines. Mr. Huggins, to whom science has been lately so much indebted for his excellent examinations of the spectra of stars, had intended to have investigated this subject, but was prevented by the lowness of the moon's elevation ; his telescope being fixed in an observatory of somewhat restricted dimensions, there was not room enough to depress it sufficiently when the spectroscope was attached to it. We regret to have been thus accidentally deprived of the investigations of so able an observer.

As a rolling snow-ball gathers weight in progressing, so we hope the few points we have mooted, by bringing more generally men's thoughts towards lunar eclipses, will be followed by other suggestions for practical investigations. We loss much by regarding anything as valueless because not uncommon, and the better we understand the mysteries of familiar things the more we shall enjoy their wonders, and the better we shall be fitted for the contemplation of higher and rarer phenomena.

THE PRESS TAKING CHARGE OF THE PULPIT.

(From the Reader, June 6.)

The presence of a provincial reporter the other day in the now famous church of Claydon, in the county of Suffolk, was very disagreeable to the rector, Mr. Drury, and to his assistant in his mummeries, "Brother Ignatius." They did not want notes taken of their proceedings or of their discourses. They tried all they could to prevent the "gentleman of the press" from taking notes. They protested against his taking notes at all of what went on in a church ; they sat down beside him, and, as it were, morally hustled and squeezed him, to stop his note-taking ; and when the persevering visitor would not be dislodged, "Brother Ignatius," we believe, brought his discourse to a hasty close, on the plea that the presence of a note-taking gentleman, pencil in hand, jotting down what he said, had discomposed him, and put him into an unfit frame of mind for addressing the flock. Whatever may be thought of the proceedings of Mr. Drury and his associates in Claydon parish, it may be, at least, therefore, put down to their credit that they do not seem to seek for notoriety. Having fixed upon this obscure parish in Suffolk as a spot in which to exhibit their rights and kind of worship, and to administer right kind of doctrine to the natives, they beg that people would leave them alone and let them and the parishioners of Claydon be covered up, as it were, under an inverted flower-pot until such time as their experiments shall have been thoroughly successful, and it shall be time to invite all England to behold the exquisite result. They are about a grand work, they virtually say in this little bit of Suffolk. They are de-Protestantizing it as fast as they can ; they are undoing in this one small spot of England the vicious teaching which for three centuries has been subject since the Reformation ; they are toiling to bring back in Claydon the religious light and darkness of the fifteenth century. They are lighting great wax candles in the church, setting up pictures and crucifixes and banners, accustoming the people to proper copes, and grimaces, and genuflexions, and expounding to them the true mysteries of the ancient and Catholic faith. They are doing all this at their own expense. They have difficulties to encounter ; for, though a few pious old women find spiritual comfort in these proceedings, the majority of the parishioners of Claydon are still carnally rude, will not see the light, and either storm at the efforts made for their salvation, or turn them into public fun. Why should the difficulties of the Claydon mission be increased by interference from without, by the publication of the notes of these by provincial newspapers, by the publication of the notes of these by reporters, and by comments thus arising throughout the whole press ? The reverend gentlemen think themselves hardly treated.

We have not very much to do with the particulars of this Claydon case ; but it suggests to us over again a curious speculation, which has been suggested to us by incident after incident of a like kind any time these ten years back, as to the growing disposition of the Press to take charge of the Pulpit. The Press of Great Britain has already a large steady of almost all the institutions of the land. Like Aaron's rod, it has swallowed up all the other rods. There is nothing on which the Press does not think itself entitled to comment ; it claims the criticism and supervision of every power, or corporation, or person, from the Imperial Parliament down to the smallest body that exists among us. Of late it has even extended its power over the camp, following our armies into the field, and pronouncing on military plans and the proprieties of strategy. One company of newspaper-proprietors, according to Mr. Kinglake, has very much placed itself in the position of the government of the country, deciding how our wars are to be conducted for us, determining that our army should go to the Crimea and our fleet to the Baltic, and holding court-martials of its own on the proceedings of our generals and our admirals, as they have been learnt from reports published to watch them. In this case there may be a peculiarity ; but the whole Press, under a variety of conditions, claims and exercises the same right of universal criticism. That the Press should be thus supreme, that it should push itself everywhere, take notes of everything, and subject all classes, all interests, all professions, all corporate bodies, to its castigations and its comments—is, it is generally admitted, one of the necessities of our time, and, on the whole, a splendid and admirable necessity. Inconveniences do arise. Newspaperwriters, after all, may not be quite so capable of deciding on all public questions as that we should wish the Press to supersede or overawe Parliament and the official Government. It may be, also, that our strategists and military men have reason to resent the intrusion of civilian ignorance through the Press into matters of the camp, and to complain that the conduct of war has thus been led away. On the whole, however, there is no help for it. Publicity is our rule ; its advantages more than counterbalance its inconveniences ; and even the inconveniences themselves are probably to be remedied, not by restricting publicity, but by pushing publicity ever further and further. Burns's lines, therefore, transferred from his occasion to ours, express a fact which, on the whole, is not unsatisfactory :—

> If there's a hole in a' your coats ;
> I rede ye, tent it ;
> A chiel's amang ye, takin' notes,
> And, faith, he'll pent it.

One British institution there is, however, and perhaps only one, which the Press has not yet dared to meddle with, or has meddled with as yet only cautiously and fearfully. One institution, and one only, lives safe from Press-inspection, Press-criticism, as if under an inverted flower-pot. That institution is the British Pulpit. We say "Pulpit" specially in order expressly what we really mean. Church matters are reported and commented on by the Press ; and, indeed, at present the Press teems with discussions of matters ecclesiastical. Riots about innovations in worship, such as those in St. George's-in-the-East some time ago, and this disturbance in Claydon, also come in for their share of notice from the Press. Nay, sermons when they are published are subjected to literary criticism like all other publications, and praised, or cut up, as the case may be. But the Pulpit, as the place where sermons are delivered, and where doctrine of the most vital kind of all is systematically administered, by the living voices of the thirty thousand ministers of different denominations who at this moment form the preaching-class amongst us—this place is safe. Weekly, each of the thirty thousand ascends the pulpit, and from that place whence he has it all his own way, and cannot be interrupted or gainsaid, delivers such matter as he likes—good, bad, or indifferent—to an audience which is in great part secured for him, and physically detained to listen to him, by our social arrangements for church-going. He is liable, indeed, to certain kinds of criticism and society pronounces upon him, in various ways. But Press-criticism, which reaches every other functionary of a public kind, does not reach *him* in the exercise of his important office. The *Times* dare not touch him ; the *Daily News* dare not touch him ; the *Daily Telegraph* feels bound to let him alone ; he is safe, unless perchance he be a Spurgeon, from even the all-daring licence of the *Saturday Review*. Within the bounds of ecclesiastical order, he may say what he likes. He may hum-and-haw and mumble into his pocket handkerchief, or he may speak like a true orator and a true man ; what he says may be noble sense or it may be ignoble nonsense, but, in any case, he is privileged, and the Press, which takes cognisance of all else that goes on in the commonwealth, leaves him alone.

Not perhaps entirely so. Of late the Press *has* been nibbling at the Pulpit. Touch and go, a few fascinations of opposites the *Saturday Review* had the curiosity to go to hear some of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons or discourses, has taken the pains to give notes and accounts of some of them, and has made these sermons and discourses the topics of critical articles. Indeed, the *Saturday Review* has made a dead set against Mr. Spurgeon ; and, if you were asked to define the creed of that journal, you would be safe in saying that one of its main items is anti-Spurgeonism. Then, again, there has been "Habitans in Sicco" in the *Times*, complaining of the dryness and insipidity of the English Pulpit in general, and rather wishing that Mr. Spurgeon could bite a few of the English-church clergy, so that they might know what real preaching is. In the present case of Claydon parish, too, the Press has burst its usual bounds, and attracted by the oddity of the things, has sent reporters to sit in a pew and take notes of what reverend gentlemen were saying. In America, also, unless we have been misinformed, the Press has, to a certain extent, taken the Pulpit under its control. Gentlemen of the Press do there attend the sermons of popular preachers and take notes of what they say for the purposes either of news-paragraphs or of leading articles. We have heard, at least, of one American reporter who was bold enough to give his opinion not only of the sermon of a popular preacher, but also of the prayer which preceded it, and to announce, in reporting the proceedings, that before delivering his discourse, the Rev. Mr. So-and-So "offered up one of the most eloquent prayers ever addressed to a Boston audience." And, both in America and in our own country, such nibblings by the Press at the Pulpit are becoming more common than they were.

But what if these are but the beginnings of a more systematic attempt of the Press to bring the Pulpit, as well as every other institution and interest to its bar, and within its grasp, and to break down the exemption and criticism with which the Pulpit has hitherto been hedged in ? What if the determination should be growing to lift the inverted flower pot, and compel the Pulpit to flourish henceforth under the free breezes and blasts to which all unprotected vegetation is subject ? What if the *Times* for example, should take it into its head not merely (as it has already done more than once) to send reporters to the most important metropolitan churches on great occasions of national fast or national thanksgiving with instructions to collect the texts, and take notes of the chief sermons, for publication in its columns, but as part of its regular work, to employ a staff of reporters, who should go about every Sunday dropping into particular churches without warning, taking notes of the minister there, and bringing back these notes to Printing House Square as materials for criticisms and leaders ? What if it were an established thing that on Monday or Tuesday morning we should see such paragraphs in the newspapers as this—"On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Mr.—— preached in the Church of—— He was dull as usual. His matter was wretched and had no thing to do with his text ; and his style and his delivery were as wretched. We would, in particular, advise the rev. gentleman not to draw his images and allusions any longer from natural history, of which he is totally ignorant ; and we would advise him, at the same time, to study some elementary work on the geography of Palestine."

Were such paragraphs appearing—were it the rule of our newspapers, or were it even the practice of one or two of them, to send, every Sunday, reporters to circulate among the churches and report on the week's sermons as other writers do on the week's publications—what a terror there would be in the Pulpit-world ! Perhaps a wholesome terror ! Perhaps by some such means there would be a speedier quickening of the British Pulpit—a speedier spurring up of our clergy to such an exercise of their faculties in preaching as "Habitans in Sicco" would desire—than by any other plan. Here, at least, is a field for some newspaper. Will the *Times* be the first newspaper thus to assert the right of the Press to take charge of the Pulpit ; or will it be the *Saturday Review* ? Our notion is, that, sooner or later, by this paper or by that, or by all together, the thing will be done. The inverted flower-pot will be removed : and the Pulpit, like all other British institutions, will be taken charge of by the Press. Most probably, at first, Press criticism of the Pulpit will confine itself merely to the intellectual or oratorical ability shown by the preachers, without any question as to the doctrine taught ; but we should not wonder if this limit were passed, and the Press were to begin to criticise the doctrine itself. Its impudence is capable of anything.

MRS. KEMBLE'S RESIDENCE IN GEORGIA.*

(From the London Review, June 6.)

Whenever the civil war in America comes to an end —and with present appearances he would be a bold man who would undertake to prophesy when that will be—the sympathy which the South has undoubtedly enjoyed in this country will end with it. It has made an unexpected stand against superior forces, and has supplied the want of arms and equipments by that pluck which always commands the respect of Englishmen ; and it has followed up an obstinate resistance by a series of victories splendid, though incomplete. Much of our good will it has also owed to the perfunctity the North has displayed in its endeavours to lose it. But behind all this there is the vast crime of slavery which England will not and dares not forget, and for which the South will have to atone either by putting an end to it, or by enduring the shame and disgrace of its existence. There is no plea that can be invented which will even soften our detestation of an institution so repugnant to our feelings as slavery is, as Christians, and as men. We cannot be satisfied by being told that the negro's condition is more tolerable in the South than in the Free States, though the argument has its force as a satire upon the hypocritical professions of the republicans, and the claim made by the North upon the sympathies of Europe in right of a war waged against slave-holders. But this is an advantage which will end when the war ends, and which even now carries no satisfaction to the breasts of men who neither enslave negroes nor prosoribe them. Nor is it to the purpose, even if it were true, to object that the negroes are happier than the Irish, better fed and clothed, by a master whose kindness is guaranteed by his interest, is preferable in a material point of view to the condition of many of our own paupers. Such an argument would go as well to prove that it is better to be a gentleman's horse or a gentleman's lapdog than to be a human being. But even this plea for slavery represents a state of things which, though it may be found on some slave estates, is certainly not found on all, and we have reason to believe is rare upon very many. Nor is the interest of the owner a guarantee for the due treatment of the slave, though it may be for his life. A very brutal flogging, for example, will not permanently incapacitate a slave from work, nor need a tolerably severe one interrupt his labour for more time than it takes to inflict it. But were there no flogging at all, and were nature comforts of the negro as all that negro or white man could desire, there remains the loss of freedom, and of all that depends upon it. Not a merely sentimental loss. It includes the right to everything that can minister to the wants of mind, body, and estate ; and the profit of his labour, to him, to his wife and child, to the education of his mind, to the consolations of religion. When we read in Mrs. Kemble's journal of a slave being whipped for having asked permission to be baptized, we are not to be persuaded that it is any mitigation of a system so horrible that he is not whipped more often, because it is his master's interest to keep him alive. We are rather moved to inquire after the fate of those slaves who, from age or hopeless disease, are unable any longer to work in the cotton-fields or the rice swamps ; and the question is pertinent how the owner's interest is served by the use of a slave during those long periods when he is absent from his estate, and when his place is supplied by the overseer who has no such interest.

But with all our horror of slavery, and our willingness to believe the worst of it, it must be very likely reported from which to conjure up such a picture of its social working as Mrs. Kemble presents in her journal. When we read these pages, and are told that they represent slave life on an estate the administration of which had the credit of being a humane one, we are inclined to ask our wife what the condition of the slaves can be on a badly administered estate. There is only one thing more wonderful than their brutal degradation, and that is the meekness and docility with which they bear it. The estate Mrs. Kemble writes about was the property of her husband, and it is not to be believed that the descriptions she gives of it can be anything but true. Yet on this humanely managed estate, here is a description of the infirmary :

> Half the casements, of which there were six, were glazed, and these were obscured with dirt, almost as much as the other windowless ones were darkened by the dingy shutters, which the shivering inmates had fastened to, in order to protect themselves from the cold. In the enormous chimney glimmered the powerless ember of a few sticks of wood, round which, however, as many of the sick women as could approach, were cowering ; some on wood settles, most of them on the ground, excluding those who were too ill to rise ; and these last poor wretches lay prostrate on the floor, without bed, mattrass, or pillow, buried in tattered and filthy blankets, which, huddled round them as they lay strewed about, left hardly space to move upon the floor. And here, in their hour of sickness and suffering, lay those whose health and strength are spent in their service ; those—those who, perhaps even yesterday, were being urged on to their unpaid task—those whose husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, were even at that hour sweating over the earth, whose produce was to buy for us all the luxuries which health can revel in, all the comforts which can alleviate sickness. I stood in the midst of them, perfectly unable to speak, the tears pouring from my eyes at this sad spectacle of their misery, myself and my emotion alike strange and incomprehensible to them. Here lay women expecting every hour the birth and agonies of child-birth, others who had just brought their doomed offspring into the world, others who were groaning over the anguish and bitter disappointment of miscarriages—here lay some burning with fever, others chilled with cold and aching with rheumatism, upon the hard, cold ground, the damp mats and dampness of the atmosphere increasing their sufferings, and dirt, noise, and stench, and every aggravation of which sickness is capable, combined in their condition—here they lay like brute beasts, absorbed in physical suffering ; unvisited by any of those Divine influences which may console the desperations of pain and illness, forsaken, as it seemed to me, of all good, and yet, O God, Thou surely hadst not forsaken them ! Now pray take notice, that this is the hospital of an estate where the owners are supposed to be humane, the overseer efficient and kind, and the negroes remarkably well cared for and comfortable."

Mrs. Kemble endeavoured to do what she could to ameliorate this state of things, and urged the women to keep their children clean. One poor woman replied that they had not time to do so ; and this coming to the ears of the overseer she was flogged. Two others who on being ordered to leave the infirmary and go into the field, had remonstrated that if they went they would have to come back, as they had not strength to work, were rewarded by the overseer with a "good lashing." This feature of slave life on a humanely managed estate needs no comment, and would be tedious in many instances. But at page 221 we find an instance which is worthy of remark, as it describes the process of tying up, preparatory to the infliction of the punishment. The woman is fastened up by her wrists to a beam or a branch of a tree, her feet barely touching the ground, so as to allow them no purchase for resistance or evasion of the lash, her clothes thrown over her head and her back scored with a leather thong, either by the driver himself or by any one he may please to appoint, even though it be the woman's father, brother, husband, or lover. Indeed the case of the female slaves seems in all respects to be worse than that of the males, bad as it is. The number and the fearful mortality of their children, and their own sufferings from being sent into the field to work before they have recovered from their lying-in, resulting in nervous disorders of the most painful character, are among the most shocking features of slavery. Their only parallel is the moral degradation of a system in which marriage is hardly more defined than it is amongst the brutes on the estate. When a master has two neighbouring estates, many of the negroes have wives upon each. It is in the power of the overseer, when a woman's husband has been sold or sent to a distance, to allot her a new husband. Nor is it a rare occurrence for the overseer himself to mingle his blood with the female slaves under his control, and to flog them if they make any demur. If he has a wife of his own, and she discovers the enforced rivalry of the unhappy slave, she has them flogged on her own account. There are many terrible stories in Mrs. Kemble's journal which show how far such miseries can prevail even on a humanely managed estate ; but the subject is too revolting to dwell upon.

No wonder that under such a system the intellect should be dwarfed to the capacity of a child, and that such a people are born children to be profitably worked, they roll about on the ground like pigs in a sty, or bask in the sun like so many beasts. Nor is it matter for surprise that, habituated to abominable filth and miserably fed, they should be subject to that hideous disease under which their hands and feet fall off piecemeal ; and that with their wretched hut and clothing they should fall victims to rheumatism and inflammation of the lungs. To speak of the impossibility of elevating a people more degraded than any other race which has ever existed for several generations would be unphilosophical ; but the question is subject to what extent the densely crowded masses, who respectfully made way for them, to the platform erected in the centre of the gardens. The proceedings were opened by Professor Jahn (the famous philologist) as chairman of the committee appointed to superintend the business of the meeting. He said it was an earnest hour in which they were met to do homage to their deputies ; they could see them in the midst of joy, as victors returning from conquest ; but though victory was denied them they were not defeated, but they had displayed in the highest degree those qualities which must encourage their hope of final success, unflinching resolution in a most difficult and harassing contest, unshakable confidence in the justice of their cause, and that power of perseverance and moral fortitude which strikes deeper, and aims higher than mere feats of glory and ambition, or warlike deeds. They had fully understood the great question before the country, which was, to decide whether they had in reality a constitution or not. That question was always the same, whether the budget, or the military recognizations, or the discipline of the House of Poland or Schleswig, Holstein had formed the subject of discussion ; and the manner in which their deputies, as vellas the whole House had met it, must inspire them with confidence in the ultimate victory of right and freedom. He therefore called on the meeting to signify their unqualified approval of the conduct of their deputies. The conclusion of this speech having been responded to by rounds of deafening cheers, Deputy von Bunsen rose

shillings of visitors in 1851, or that the Memorial which the trustees have contrived to secure was subscribed for publicly on the understanding that it should be erected on the site of the Exhibition in Hyde Park.

Soon after 3 o'clock the weather, which had given rise to the liveliest apprehensions throughout the day, put on a most alarming aspect. The Prince of Wales, as has been remarked, is not very fortunate in his weather; while the Horticultural Gardens are so particularly unfortunate in this respect that their fete days ought to be synonymous in the almanack with "much rain and very stormy." When, therefore, the Horticultural had not only a ceremonial, but a ceremonial for the Prince of Wales, it seemed unreasonable to expect that the day would be all that could be wished. Black clouds there were in plenty, but all were harmless till shortly before the hour when the Royal visitors were expected to arrive, when the dull, leaden-looking masses stole up into the sky with ominous rapidity, and it was evident that the usual and most unpleasant part of a Horticultural programme was about to be fulfilled. Without other warning, the clouds broke with a sudden burst, before which the perfect forest of umbrellas were unfurled, but only for an instant, and then there was an indiscriminate rush from the seats to the arcades. It was impossible for any one to avoid smiling as he joined in the general flight, and witnessed the utter dispersion of this well-arranged and most comfortably-seated assemblage. Nor was this all. When the arcades were reached the rain stopped as instantaneously as it had begun, though the dark clouds were impending thicker than ever, and with the first momentary lull there was the same rush back to get the much-cherished and long occupied places, which were scarcely filled again when the rain came down as suddenly as before, and again was there the same general rout and utter panic. Again was there another lull; again did the deluded public venture forth, and scarcely were they seated when again, for the third time, did the rain come on as violently as before, and compel a third retreat amid shouts of laughter. At last, however, it cleared up fine before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony.

Precisely at four o'clock, with characteristic punctuality, the Royal carriages drove up to the western entrance. The rattle of arms was heard as the guard of honour of the Grenadiers saluted, the band struck up the National Anthem, and a loud cheer greeted the entrance of the august party. The Prince of Wales was in the uniform of a General officer. The Princess, radiant and smiling as usual, was dressed in a pale mauve silk, with a rich lace mantle. The Princesses Helena and Louise were similarly attired. Prince Alfred presented a manly figure in the most elegant of all uniforms—that of the Navy; and the two younger Princes, Arthur and Leopold, wore kilts of Royal Stuart tartan. The executive branch of the Memorial Committee and a deputation of the members of the Royal Society having been presented by the Duke of Buccleuch to the Prince of Wales, the procession was immediately formed in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Mr. George Eyles, the Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens.
The Sculptor, Mr. Joseph Durham.
Memorial Committee.
Mayors, Provosts, and Chief Magistrates of those Cities and Towns which in 1851 formed Local Committees.
Lord Provost of Perth, the Lord Mayor of York, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Lord Mayor of London.
Council of Society of Arts.
Presidents of Learned and Scientific Societies of which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was a Member:—
Earl Stanhope, Antiquarian Society.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., Queen's College, Cork.
Right Hon. Sir George Clark, Geological.
Professor Donaldson, Institute of British Architects.
Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., Royal Academy.
Viscount Kvesbury, Agricultural Society.
Mr. John Hawkshaw, Civil Engineers.
Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Architectural Museum.
Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., Geographical.
General Sabine, R.A., Royal Society.
Colonel Sykes, M.P., Statistical Society.
Professor Willis, F.R.S., British Association.
Members of Works and Fine Arts Committees.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.
Sir F. Sandford, Secretary, 1862.
Sir S. Northcote, Secretary, 1851.
Mr. J. Scott Russell, Secretary, 1851.
Mr. E. A. Bowring, C.B., Assistant Secretary, 1851.
Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.
Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
The Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke.
Mr. Thomas Fairbairn.
[Mr. T. F. Gibson.
Sir C. Lyell.
The Right Hon. Lord Overstone.
The Right Hon. Lord Portman.
Sir A. T. Spearman.
The Right Hon. Lord Taunton.
Mr. H. Thring.
The Household of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
Corps Diplomatique.
Members of Her Majesty's Government and Household.
The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P.
The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.
The Right Hon. C. P. Villers, M.P.
The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, M.P.
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
The Right Hon. Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon.
The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
The Duke of Argyll, K.T.
The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K.G.
[The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Council of Horticultural Society.
Executive Committee of Memorial Committee.
Members of the Royal Family:—
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.
His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur.
His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The Respective Suites.

With trumpet sounding, the procession passed halfway down the nave, and then, turning to the left and ascending the gallery stairs filed into a large temporary balcony, gaily decorated with garlands of flowers, and scarlet hangings, which overlooked the Horticultural Gardens. The Royal party took their seats in the central part of the balcony, which projected beyond the rest of the structure. The appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales was the signal for renewed cheering from the mass of spectators gathered in the open air.

The Duke of Buccleuch, at the head of the Council of the Horticultural Society, then approached the Prince of Wales and presented an address, which, like reports at railway meetings, was, "taken as read." It contained congratulations to His Royal Highness on his marriage, an expression of profound grief at the loss which the Society had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort, and assurances of gratitude for the interest which Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family had manifested in the institution. The address then proceeded thus:—

"The selection of the site for the memorial of the International Exhibition of 1851 within this garden is a source of gratification to the Council; we thereby have in the view of our Fellows a lasting remembrance of their late deeply lamented President, and of the efforts he made to promote the welfare of the people of this land by so happily bringing the Exhibition of 1851 to a triumphant close. In the gracious reply which His Royal Highness made to the address which we had the honour to present to him on the 5th of June, 1861, His Royal Highness advised and directed the Council to the course which should be followed to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. The principles he then laid down we have carefully treasured up, and are endeavouring to carry out. Speaking of the union of the fine arts with that science which it is more especially our province to promote, his Royal Highness said;—'that which last year was still a vague conception is to-day a reality, and I trust will be accepted as a valuable attempt, at least, to reunite the science and art of gardening to the sister arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. This union existed in the best periods of art, when the same feeling pervaded, and the same principles regulated them all; and if the misuse and misapplication of these principles in later times have forced again upon us the simple study and imitation of nature, individual arts have suffered by their disjunction, and the time seems now arrived when they may once more combine, without the danger of being cramped by pedantic and arbitrary rules of taste.' The excellent collection of works of art which now decorate the conservatory and arcades, and which your Royal Highness has already done the society the honour of visiting, will show that we have not been unmindful of the precepts of the Prince Consort."

The address concluded with a statement of the satisfactory progress of the Society, which now numbers 3,450 Fellows, and some praise of the "beauty of the gardens" and the "success of the promenades and shows," which would, perhaps, have come with better grace from other lips.

The Prince of Wales briefly thanked the Council for their address, and stated that a reply would be forwarded to them.

The united bands of the Guards then performed Lindpainter's stirring "Procession March," after which Mr. Godwin, Honorary Secretary to the Executive Department of the Memorial Committee, stepped forward and read the following address:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—In the year 1853 a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Thomas Challis, M.P., and presided over by him, was held in the Mansion-house, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connexion with a tribute of admiration to its great founder, the Prince Consort, your Royal Highness's illustrious and lamented father. The propriety of the step was at once recognized; and it was resolved unanimously, as well by the country at large, as by the meeting, that the Exhibition was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting point for the future progress of productive industry, and giving it an increased stimulus. The meeting saw, too, with the wise author of the undertaking, that its tendency had been to promote useful intercourse between all peoples, and to induce in them feelings of goodwill towards each other. Money was accordingly subscribed for the erection of a Memorial, and active steps were taken to obtain a place for the intended monument on the site of the Exhibition in Hyde Park. Artists of all countries were invited to submit drawings and models in competition, and ultimately, out of nearly 50, the design sent in by Mr. Joseph Durham was selected. The endeavours to procure a site in the Park having failed, now, the Executive Committee,—who had met with difficulties that might not have been anticipated—sought the aid of the Prince Consort. This was at once freely accorded on the condition, characteristic of his Royal Highness's noble self-denial, that the Memorial should be in no way personal, but one to which he could himself subscribe. The Royal Horticultural Society granted the fine site before which we now stand, on land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, and therefore appropriate, the Commissioners themselves concurring in the grant; and, from that time till the very last, his Royal Highness continued to give consideration and personal assistance of inestimable value in completing and carrying out the project. Guided by his cultivated judgment, and aided by an increase of the funds, the design was enlarged and improved to its present form; and the last public act of the Prince in London was the approval of the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, then intended to surmount the Memorial. A letter from your Royal Highness, after the painful event that had plunged the nation into grief, conveying the will of the Queen that, instead of Her Majesty's statue, that of her beloved husband should crown the Memorial, and offering on your Royal Highness's own part to present the statue proposed to be thus placed—a letter which touched the heart of the country—enabled us to carry out the original desire of the subscribers, which was emphatically to offer a public and lasting tribute in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the good Prince—' to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy' (as now recorded on the face of the Memorial) 'its first conception was due, and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success." We take the liberty of expressing our great satisfaction with the admirable manner in which Mr. Durham has executed the commission confided to him. He has produced a work that we believe to be honourable alike to himself and to the country; and we trust this feeling will be generally shared in, especially by those eminent persons who assisted in the Great Exhibition, and whose names he has consequently recorded on enduring granite. In concluding this brief account of our proceedings, we tender most grateful thanks to the Queen for the interest Her Majesty has been pleased to show in the progress of this work, and the all-important assistance thus rendered us in our self-imposed labour. And we pray heartily and devoutly that Almighty God may, in His goodness, long preserve Her Majesty's life—a life most precious to her loyal and loving people. It only remains for us to acknowledge most respectfully the anxious readiness with which you, Sir, accompanied by the illustrious Princess whom all the kingdom welcomes with open heart, and by your Royal brothers and sisters, have graciously taken part in the proceedings of to-day. We offer in the name of the subscribers our earnest thanks, and we solicit that your Royal Highness will now be pleased to command the unveiling of the Memorial."

To this address, the reading of which was interrupted by repeated applause, the Prince of Wales returned the following answer:—

"Gentlemen,—I have listened with an interest, which I am sure will be shared by all present, to the details which you have given in connexion with the Memorial to my lamented and revered father which we are assembled this day to inaugurate. As a son I cannot but be deeply affected by that part of your address in which you have referred to the beloved parent whose aid and counsel were never wanting when work was to be done, or when difficulties were to be overcome. (Cheers.) I am confident that our proceedings in commemorating so proud a year in England's annals would have met with his approval, and I am sustained in the part which, in obedience to the Queen's commands, I have undertaken by the conviction and grateful sense that the sympathy of the entire nation accompanies me. I have now the pleasure of directing that the Memorial—of which the artist may well be proud—be now uncovered." (Cheers.) The last words with which his Royal Highness concluded were scarcely audible beyond the splendid circle which were assembled round him in the balcony, but, as if intuitively, the whole assemblage turned towards the covered monument, from which neatly and quickly, as the boom of the first gun announced, the covering was instantaneously withdrawn, showing a Memorial of which, as the Prince truly said, the artist might well be proud. It is entirely constructed of red and gray granite, as far as relates to the artist's design. The under base of Portland stone does not belong to the Memorial proper, and would have been better if in unison with the granite work, and the arches, keyed with unmeaning masks, materially detract from the composition. It is, we believe, the first public monument in which both red and gray granite, accompanied with bronze work, has been combined, at least in this country, and is in other respects new in its architectural features. The bronze statues have been produced by means of electro-deposition, which, in this instance, gives decided evidence of its importance in rendering the correct handling of the artist, as well as preserving the exact size of the original models, which could not be the case where the old method of casting is used.

The form of the Memorial is that of a temple, with projecting bases at four equal distances, of sufficient size to carry seated figures of 8ft. high. The entire height of the Memorial exclusive of the under work with arches is 42ft.; the width across the angles of the granite, 18ft. The entablature is broken to correspond with the projections of the base. The four seated bronze statues represent the quarters of the world in an allegorical manner, but divested of the old conventional type.

Beneath, and in front of each statue, there is a bronze medallion inserted in the granite base, the four medallions being enlarged copies from the prize medals awarded to successful exhibitors of 1851. Behind each of these statues arise two pilasters and two pillars of the Corinthian order, from stylobates placed above the heads of the statues. The capitals and bases of the columns are of bronze, the shafts of polished red granite, the effect of which is very good as an architectural decoration. Polished red granite is also introduced with equal effect in the crescent side panels of the base, and upon the circular side panels of the body of the temple. Upon the four latter panels there are inscribed in gilded incised lettering, the principal features and facts, relating to the first International Exhibition, including a record of all those who were actually engaged in any responsible position connected with the management of that national event, commencing with their Royal President the Commission, the late Prince, whose statue in bronze surmounts the Memorial. It is 10ft. high, and in the mantle and with the insignia of the Master of the Order of the Bath—the Queen, as Sovereign, being head of every other illustrious Order.

The statue of the Queen, as personifying "Peace," was intended originally to have been the crowning figure, but has been exchanged for that of the Prince by express desire of Her Majesty.

The friezes of the Temple bears upon it, in gilded lettering, two inscriptions,—one from Isaiah, "Let all the nations be gathered together, and let the people be assembled;" the other is from the Psalms, "I will remember the works of the Lord; surely I will remember Thy wonders of old." On the north tablet is the dedication of the Memorial itself, as follows:—

Erected
By public Subscription.
Originally intended only to commemorate
The International Exhibition
Of 1851,
Now
Dedicated also to the Memory of
The great Author of that Undertaking,
The good Prince,
To whose far-seeing and comprehensive Philanthropy
The first Conception was due;
And to whose clear Judgment and untiring Exertions
In directing its Execution,
The World is indebted for
Its unprecedented Success.
ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL,
The Prince Consort,
Born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861.

"He was a man: take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

The programme of the day's proceedings contained an official description of the Memorial—a description so ridiculous, in its high-flown and exaggerated style, as to make it a matter of surprise to every one who read it, how such a document could have been allowed to appear at all. Within a few minutes after the statue had been uncovered, the Royal party prepared to quit their balcony and cross the garden to where a better view of the statue could be gained. Slowly the long procession filed into the garden, each of its many celebrities attracting more or less of notice and applause, Lord Palmerston receiving more than any, till at last the Prince and Princess, followed by the members of the Royal family, came forth, and were welcomed less by cheering than by the most deep and profound reverences. It took some time for the Prince and Princess to acknowledge these as they proceeded, bowing with kindly grace and courtesy from side to side, and stopping now and then to gain a fresh view of the Memorial. The latter scarcely showed to better advantage as they drew nearer, and the water flowing from its base could be seen in front in a wide, ample and handsome cascade; at the sides, with a feeble and ineffectual dribble. In an artistic point of view, the weakest parts of the Memorial are these side openings. If these apertures in the side and back of the base were closed up, and filled with banks of ferns, it would impart an appearance of solidity to the base, which the superstructure from its great size and height now sadly needs.

On the edge of the reservoir, in front of the cascade, the Royal party remained some time, and from this place the statue of the late Prince could be distinctly seen in all its most minute detail. The likeness is excellent, not only in feature but in the very attitude and pose of the figure, and it never could be seen to better advantage than when the Royal party looked on it, with the light shining on it fully, yet not with a glaring effect, and with the soft green foliage of the trees as a background to the whole work. After passing the statue the procession wound round to the east side of the gardens, the Royal party every where receiving the same tokens of affectionate respect, till the door of exit into Exhibition-road was reached, where amid the most enthusiastic cheering they quitted the gardens.

The departure of the Royal party deprived the scene of its chief attraction. At the same time the sky became once more overcast, and a heavy shower seemed to be impending. This led to a hasty dispersion of the great body of the visitors. There was instantly an eager demand for cabs and carriages, and before long the gardens were left to a few lingering promenaders.

Business Announcements.

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No. 1 — 9	" 5½	" 3½	" ..... "	21 0
No. 2 — 9½	" 6	" 3½	" ..... "	23 0
No. 3 — 10½	" 6	" 4	" ..... "	25 0
No. 4 —12	" 7	" 5	" ..... "	28 0
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BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins always on hand for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
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Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
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Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
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Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
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Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
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FRESH ARRIVAL.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Sar-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Ride Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
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Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
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Ivory Pencil Cases with silver attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
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THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced HERBERT & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.
The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.
FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.
UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined; four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variations and printed directions for adjusting the Instrument so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 75.
UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, similar to the above, but smaller. Rs. 50 and 65.
NOTE.—The above Instruments are each fitted in a strongly bound Mahogany Box.
SETS OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, German Silver, in best Mahogany Boxes, each containing: double jointed 6-inch Compass with Shifting Pen and Pencil Legs, and Lengthening Bar, Hair Spring Compass, Bow Pen and Bow Pencil, two Drawing Pens (Ivory handles), Cutting Knife, double bar Ivory Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Ivory Sector, six whole Cakes of Colors, best quality, an assortment of Brushes, Drawing Pencils, India Rubber, Drawing Pins, &c. Rs. 75.
☞ The most complete set of Instruments, &c. *(all of the best quality)* ever offered at the price. Several of these boxes on hand.
SMALL SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, six inch Compass with Pen and Pencil Legs, Marker, one Drawing Pen, double bar Ruler, Protractor, six Cakes of Water Colors, Brushes, &c. Rs. 10.
A LIGHT SET OF INSTRUMENTS, one Compass with Reversing Point, and Pen and Pencil to fit, complete. Rs. 2.
N.B.—This affair is intended for Schools; it is used in all the Elementary Schools of England, and is cheap and useful.
COLOR BOXES, ten Colors and Brushes. Rs. 1.
CHALK COLORS with Crayon, &c., in a box. Rs. 1.
DRAWING PENCILS, six selected with Rubber and Drawing Pins. Rs. 1.

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PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.
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BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.
All kinds and sizes in stock.
BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.
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VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.
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All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.
STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.
MERKSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.
N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co., Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.
The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—
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As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.
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HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Crust, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Muffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in odozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, *New fire-holders for lighting Cheroots*, &c. &c., Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "sets" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers